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Lee et al.

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(54) **BACKLIGHT UNIT AND DISPLAY APPARATUS USING THE SAME**

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See application file for complete search history.

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(73) Assignee: **LG INNOTEK CO., LTD.**, Seoul (KR)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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F21V 15/01 (2006.01)

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are a backlight unit and a display apparatus using the same. The backlight unit includes first and second reflectors, a light source module, an optical member spaced apart from the second reflector, a first cover to come into contact with the second reflector and optical member, a second cover coupled to the first cover to support the light source module, and a third cover coupled to the first and second covers. The first cover includes a bottom plate, first lateral plates facing each other with respect to a first direction, second lateral plates facing each other in a second direction, a first coupling portion disposed at each first lateral plate and coupled to the second cover, a second coupling portion disposed at each second lateral plate and coupled to the optical member, and a third coupling portion disposed at each second lateral plate and coupled to the third cover.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

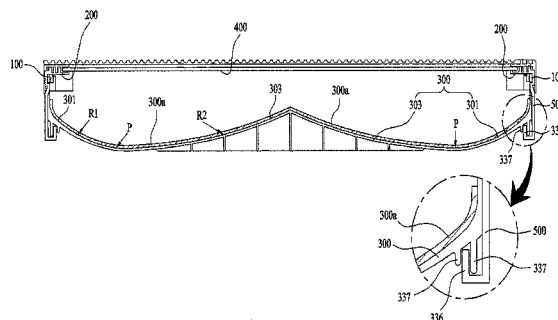
CPC **F21V 13/08** (2013.01); **F21V 7/00** (2013.01); **G02B 6/0096** (2013.01); **F21V 7/005** (2013.01);

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CPC F21V 13/04; F21V 13/08; F21V 13/10; F21V 7/00; F21V 7/005; F21V 7/09; F21V 15/00; F21V 15/01; F21V 15/04; G02B 6/0051; G02B 6/0086; G02B 6/0088; G02B 6/0096; G02F 1/133602; G02F 1/133603; G02F 1/133605; G02F 1/133606; G02F 1/133608; G02F 2001/133607; G02F 1/133615

20 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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F21V 13/08 (2006.01)
G02F 1/1335 (2006.01)
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CPC *F21V 15/01* (2013.01); *G02B 6/0051*
(2013.01); *G02B 6/0086* (2013.01); *G02B*
6/0088 (2013.01); *G02F 1/133605* (2013.01);
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FIG. 1A

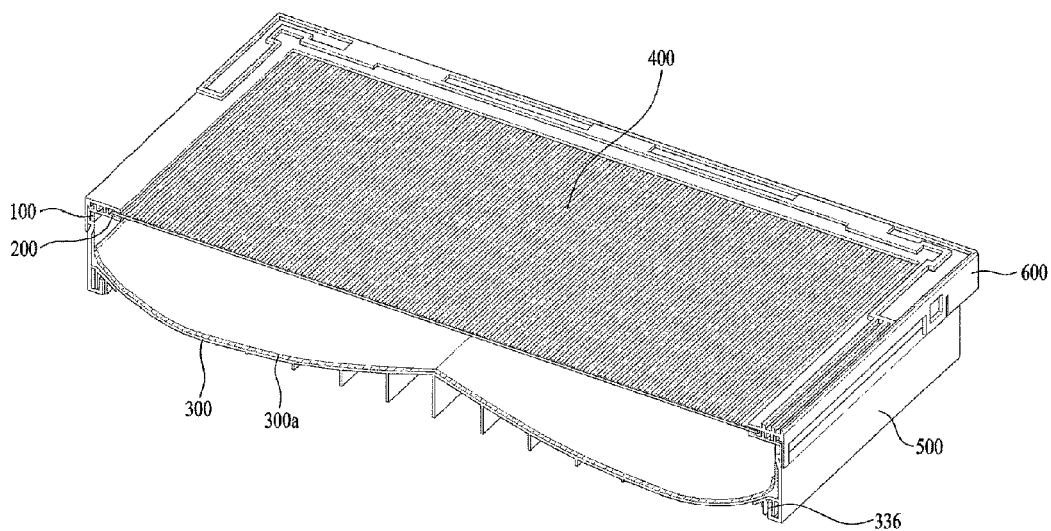


FIG. 1B

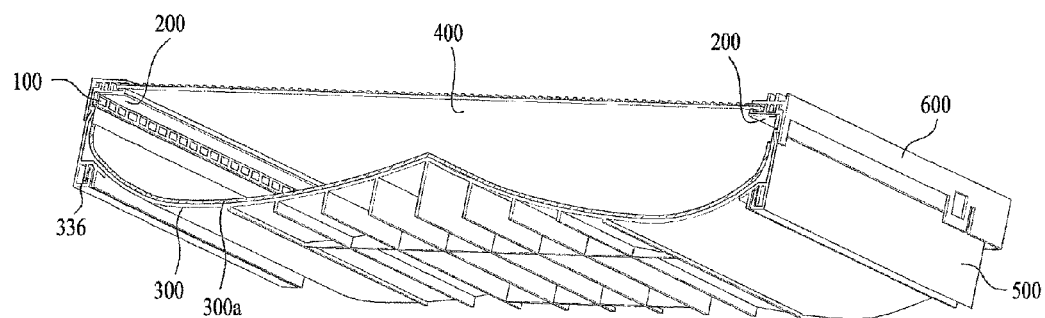


FIG. 2A

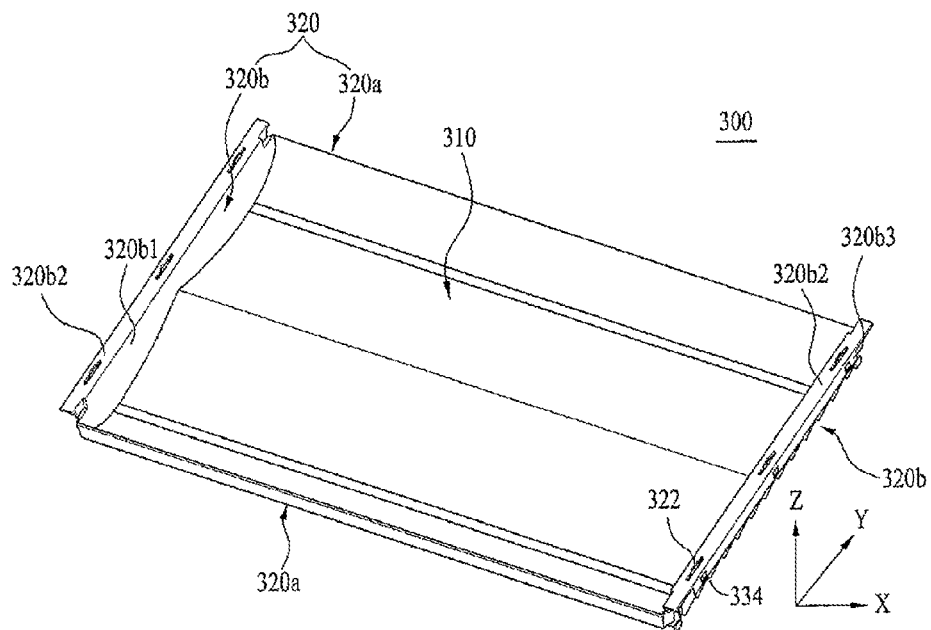


FIG. 2B

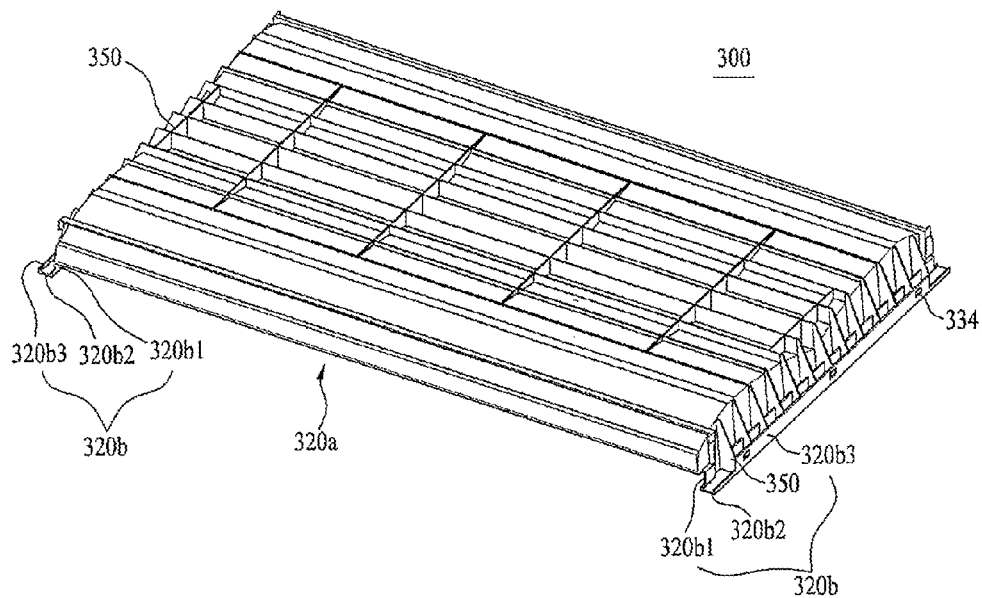


FIG. 3A

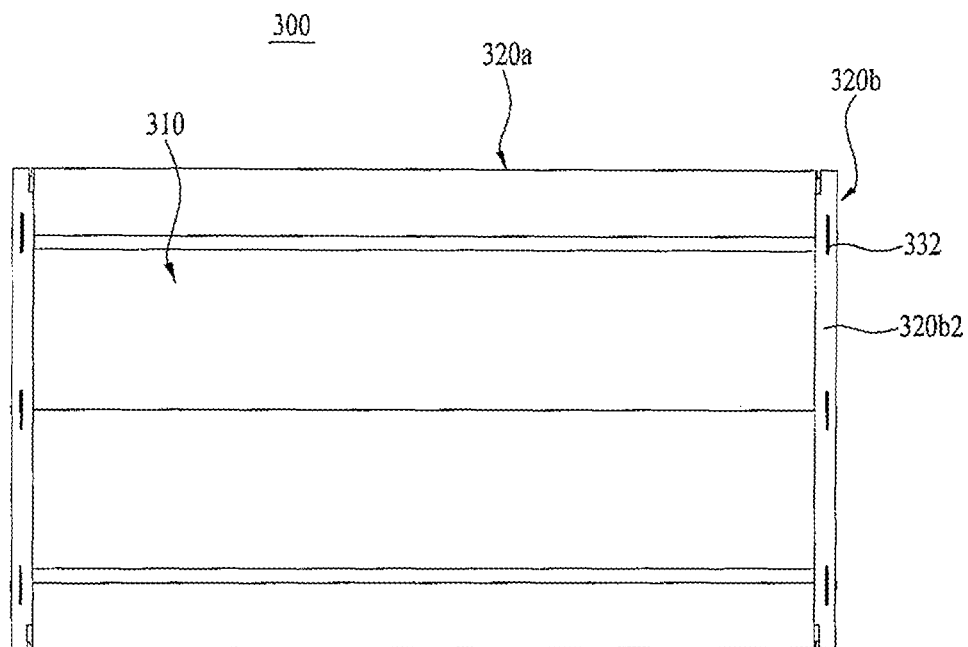


FIG. 3B

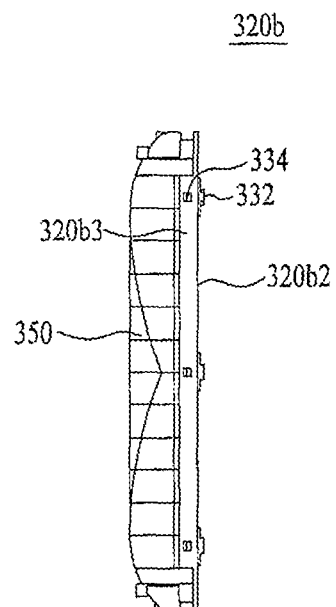


FIG. 3C

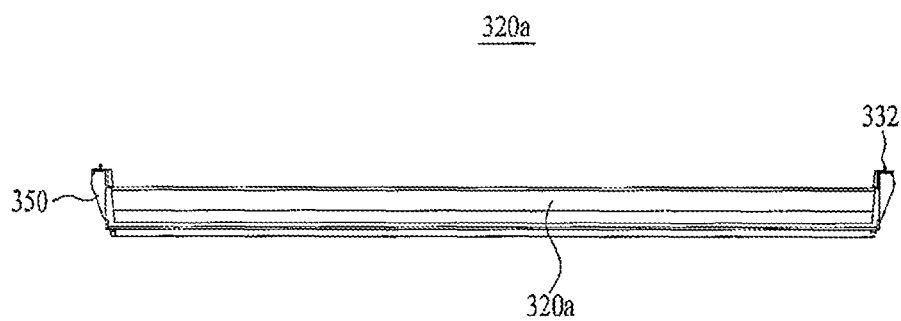


FIG. 4

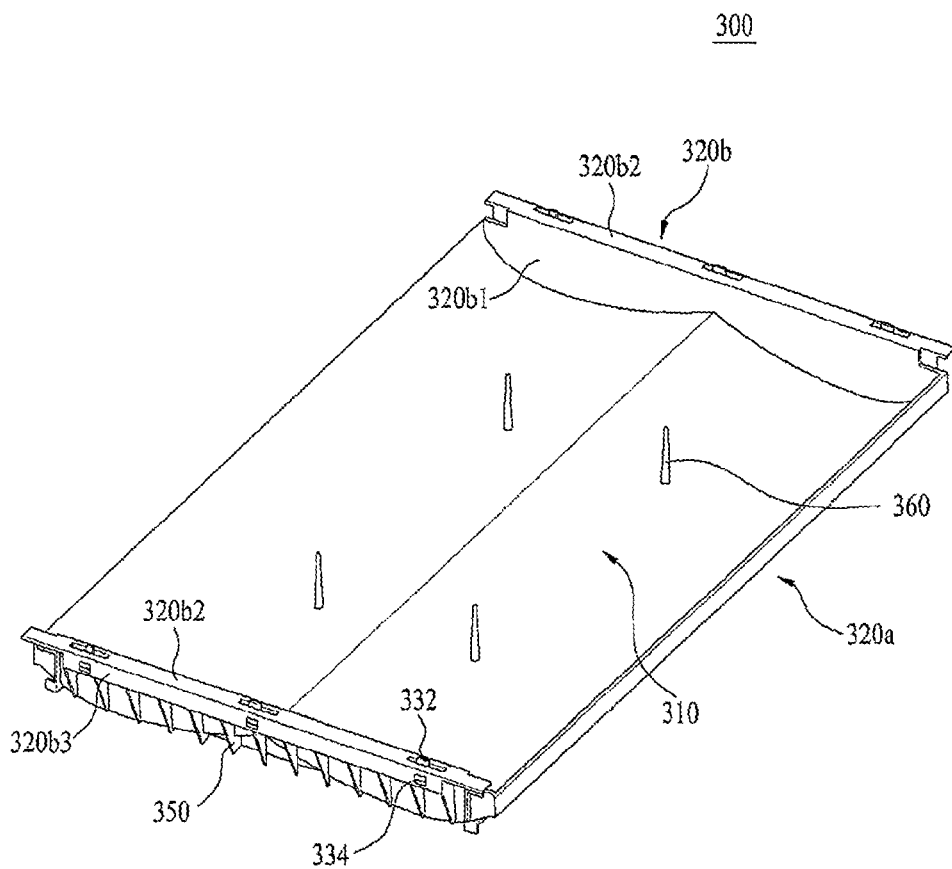


FIG. 5

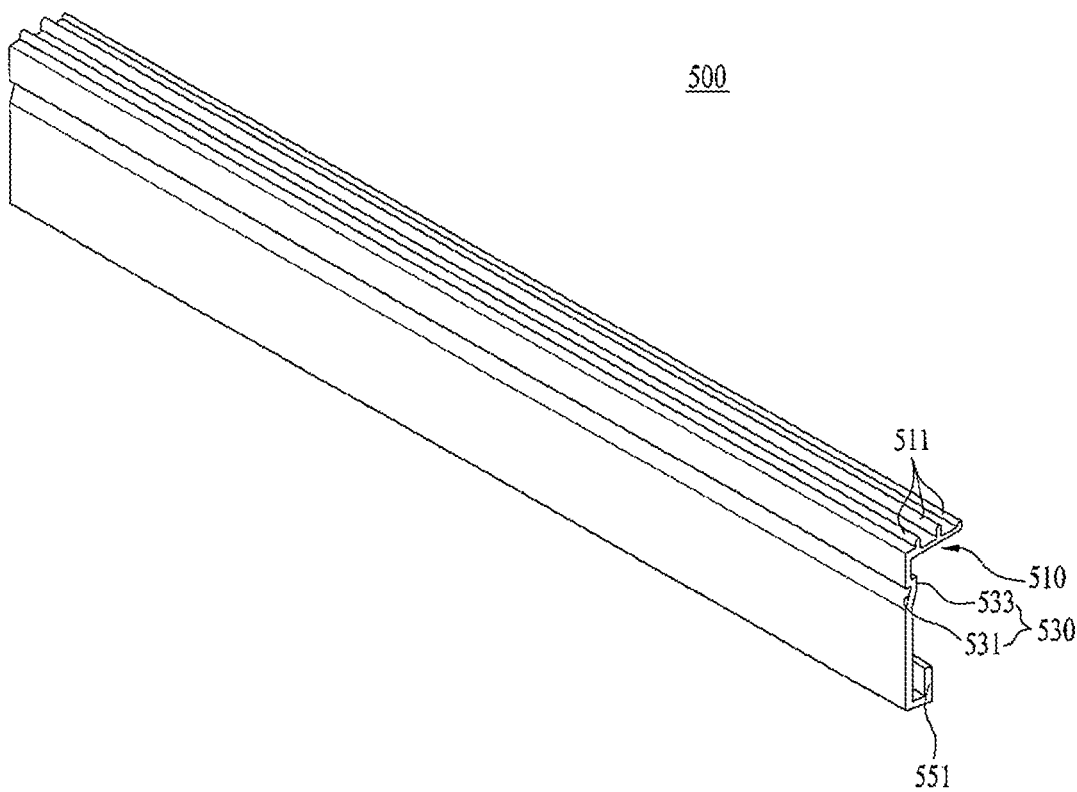


FIG. 6A

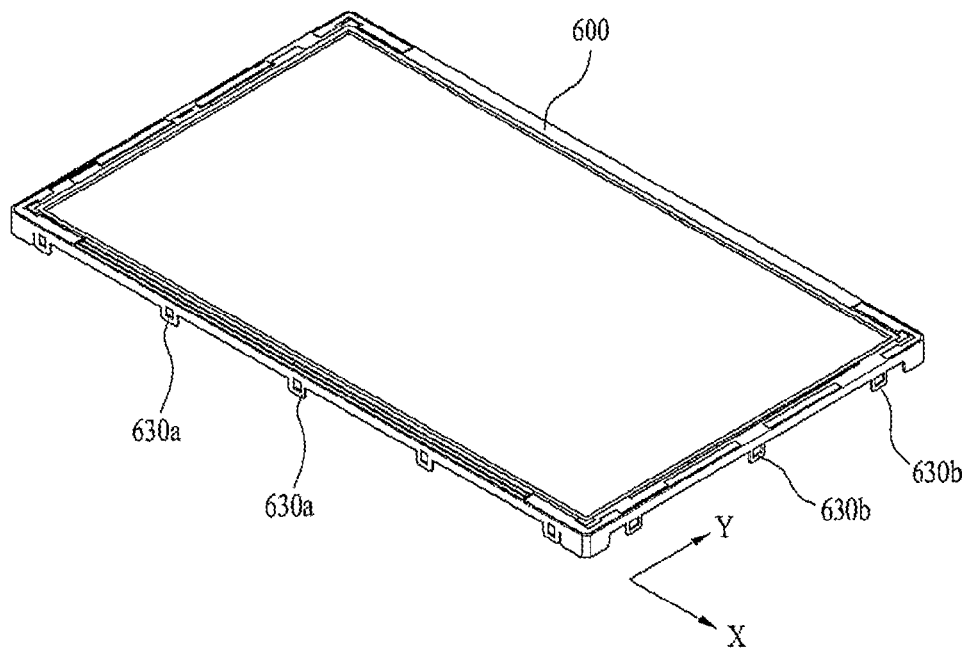


FIG. 6B

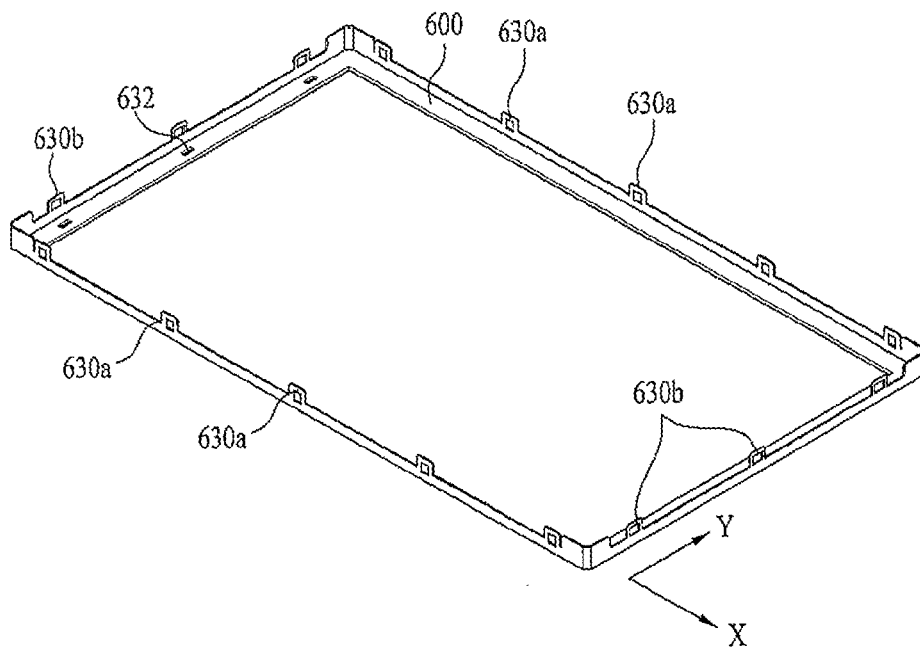


FIG. 7A

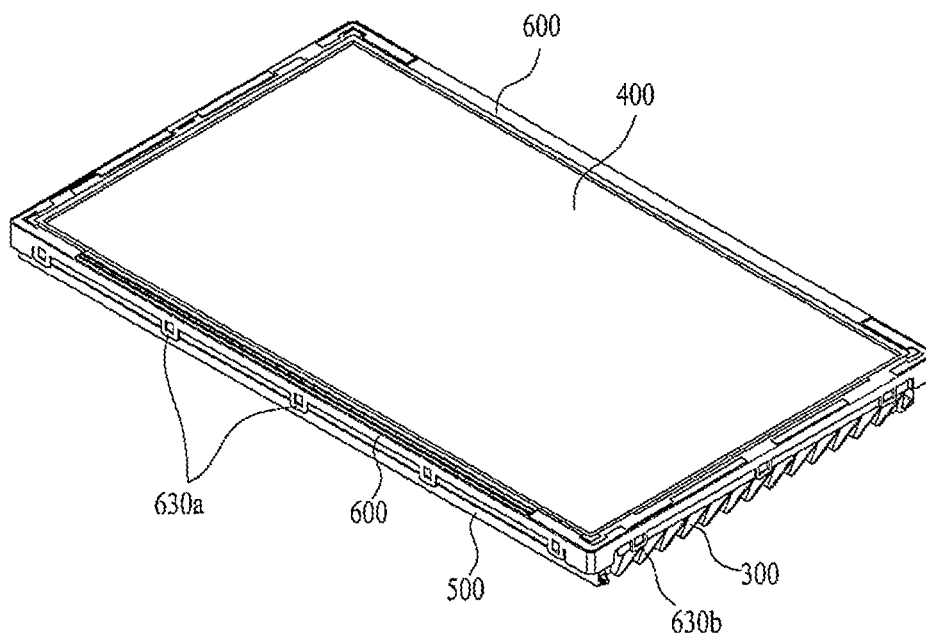


FIG. 7B

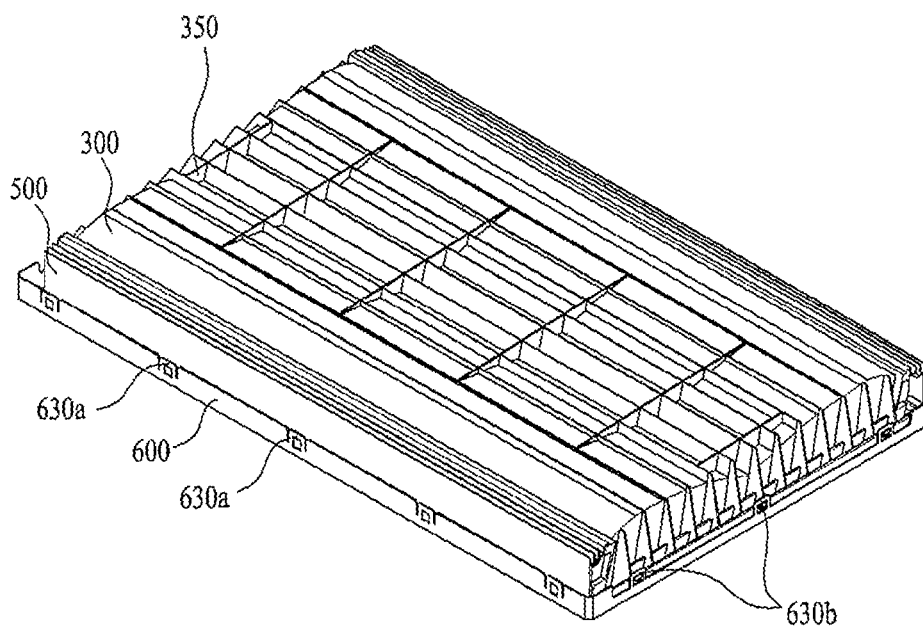


FIG. 8A

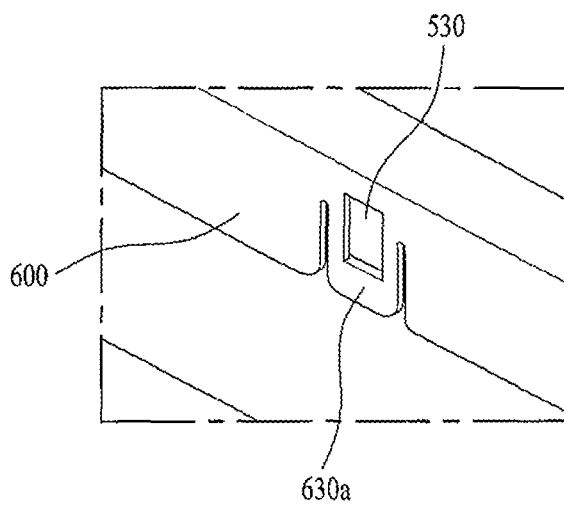


FIG. 8B

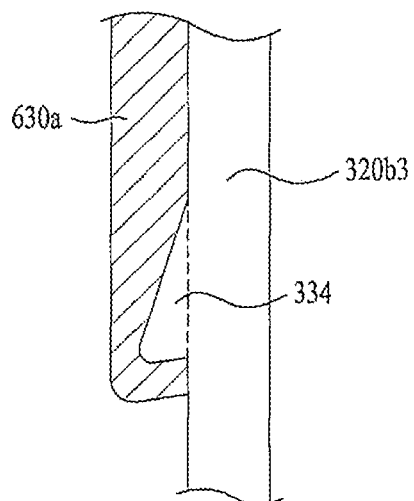


FIG. 9

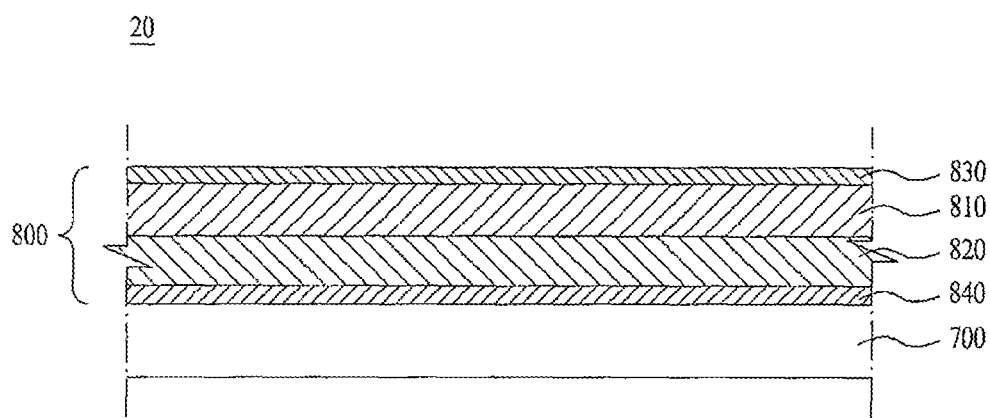


FIG. 10

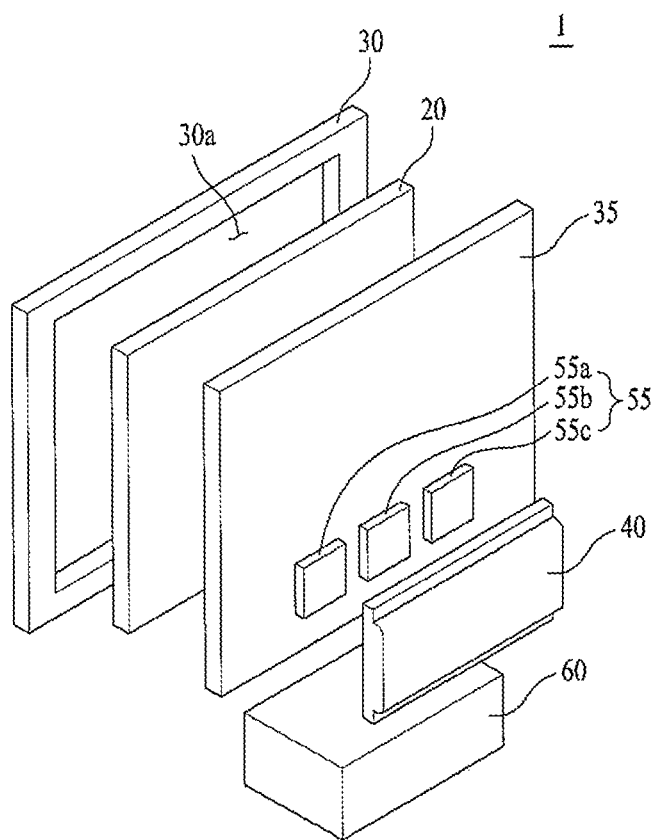
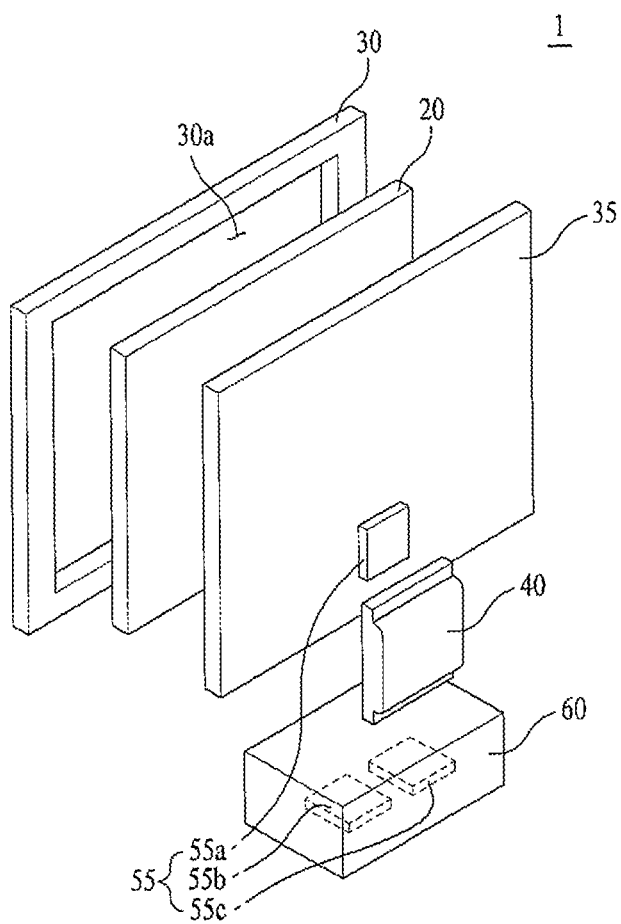


FIG. 11



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**BACKLIGHT UNIT AND DISPLAY
APPARATUS USING THE SAME****CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a Continuation Application of prior U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/151,928 filed Jan. 10, 2014 (now U.S. Pat. No. 9,039,221), which is a Continuation Application of prior U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/370,546 filed Feb. 10, 2012 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,646,919), which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 to Korean Patent Application No. 10-2011-0064748, filed in Korea on Jun. 30, 2011, which are hereby incorporated in their entirety by reference as if fully set forth herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments relate to a backlight unit and a display apparatus using the same.

BACKGROUND

Generally, representative large-scale display apparatuses include Liquid Crystal Displays (LCDs), Plasma display Panels (PDPs), etc.

Unlike self-emission type PDPs, LCDs essentially need a separate backlight unit due to absence of self light emitting devices.

Backlight units for use in LCDs are classified into edge type backlight units and vertical type backlight units according to positions of light sources. In an edge type backlight unit, light sources are arranged at left and right edges or upper and lower edges of an LCD panel and a light guide plate is disposed to uniformly distribute light throughout a surface of the LCD panel, which ensures uniform luminance and enables production of an extremely thin display panel.

A vertical type backlight unit is normally applied to displays of 20 inches or more. The vertical type backlight unit advantageously has greater light efficiency than the edge type backlight unit owing to a plurality of light sources being arranged below a panel and thus, is mainly used in a large-scale display requiring high luminance.

Conventional edge type or vertical type backlight units have adopted Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps (CCFL) as a light source.

The backlight units using CCFLs, however, have several disadvantages, such as consumption of a great quantity of power because power should always be applied to a CCFL, low color reproduction efficiency of about 70% that of a Cathode Ray Tube (CRT), and environmental pollution due to use of mercury.

Currently, backlight units using Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) are being studied as a solution to the above described problems.

In the case of backlight units using LEDs, turning on or off a part of an LED array is possible, which can achieve remarkable reduction in power consumption. In particular, RGB LEDs exhibit color reproduction beyond 100% of a color reproduction range proposed by the National Television System Committee (NTSC) and can provide more vivid images to consumers.

SUMMARY

Embodiments provide a backlight unit having an air guide, which employs a light weight and mass producible cover frame, and a display apparatus using the same.

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In one embodiment, a backlight unit includes first and second reflectors, at least one light source module disposed between the first reflector and the second reflector, an optical member disposed at a predetermined distance from the second reflector to define a space between the optical member and the second reflector, a first cover configured to come into contact with the second reflector and the optical member, a second cover coupled to the first cover to support the light source module, and a third cover coupled to both the first and second covers, wherein the first cover includes a bottom plate, first lateral plates disposed to face each other with respect to a first direction of the bottom plate, second lateral plates disposed to face each other in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction, a first coupling portion disposed at a lower portion of each first lateral plate so as to be coupled to the second cover, a second coupling portion disposed at an upper portion of each second lateral plate so as to be coupled to the optical member, and a third coupling portion disposed at a lateral portion of each second lateral plate so as to be coupled to the third cover.

The second coupling portion and the third coupling portion may be arranged to correspond to each other in a one to one ratio.

The second coupling portion may protrude from an upper surface of the second lateral plate, and the third coupling portion may protrude from a lateral surface of the second lateral plate.

The backlight unit may further include a third reflector disposed on an inner surface of each second lateral plate, and a plurality of ribs may be arranged on an outer surface of each second lateral plate.

A height of the second lateral plates may be greater than a height of the first lateral plates.

The first coupling portion may include a plurality of ridge lines protruding from a lower surface of the first lateral plate, and the ridge lines may be spaced apart from one another so as to be arranged in the first direction.

The bottom plate may include at least one inclined surface, and the at least one inclined surface of the bottom plate may include a plurality of inclined surfaces arranged adjacent to each other about at least one inflection point and having different curvatures.

A plurality of pins may be arranged on an upper surface of the bottom plate and a lower surface of each pin may have a greater area than an upper surface of the pin. A plurality of ribs may be arranged on a lower surface of the bottom plate.

The first cover may be formed of a polymer resin, and an air guide may be defined in a space between a bottom surface of the first cover and the optical member.

The second cover may include a fourth coupling portion located at a lower surface of the second cover so as to be coupled to the first cover, and a fifth coupling portion located at a lateral surface of the second cover so as to be coupled to the third cover.

The third cover may include sixth coupling portions located at opposite sides of the third cover so as to be spaced apart from one another in the first direction, and seventh coupling portions located at opposite sides of the third cover so as to be spaced apart from one another in the second direction perpendicular to the first direction, the sixth coupling portions may be coupled to the second cover, and the seventh coupling portions may be coupled to the first cover.

The third cover may further include eighth coupling portions arranged at a lower surface of the third cover to correspond to the seventh coupling portions in a one to one ratio, the eighth coupling portions being coupled to the first cover.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Arrangements and embodiments may be described in detail with reference to the following drawings in which like reference numerals refer to like elements and wherein:

FIGS. 1A to 1C are views explaining a 2-edge type backlight unit according to an embodiment;

FIGS. 2A and 2B are perspective views illustrating a first cover of FIG. 1C in detail;

FIGS. 3A to 3C are a plan view and side views illustrating the first cover in detail;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating pins arranged on the first cover;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a second cover of FIG. 1A;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are perspective views illustrating a third cover of FIG. 1A;

FIGS. 7A and 7B are perspective views illustrating the third cover coupled to the first and second covers;

FIGS. 8A and 8B are views illustrating coupling portions of the second cover and the third cover in detail;

FIG. 9 is a view illustrating a display module having a backlight unit according to an embodiment; and

FIGS. 10 and 11 are views illustrating a display apparatus according to an embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the annexed drawings.

It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being 'on' or 'under' another element, it can be directly on/under the element, and one or more intervening elements may also be present.

Also, when an element is referred to as being 'on' or 'under', 'under the element' as well as 'on the element' can be included based on the element.

FIGS. 1A to 1C are views explaining a 2-edge type backlight unit according to an embodiment, FIG. 1A being a front perspective view, FIG. 1B being a rear perspective view and FIG. 1C being a cross sectional view.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C, the backlight unit may include a light source module **100** including at least one light source, a first cover **300** including a second reflector **300a** at an upper surface thereof, a second cover **500** including a first reflector **200**, and a third cover **600** coupled to the first and second covers **300** and **500**.

The light source module **100** may be located between the first reflector **200** of the second cover **500** and the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300**, and may be disposed close to the first reflector **200**.

As occasion demands, the light source module **100** may come into contact with the first reflector **200** while being spaced apart from the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300** by a predetermined distance, or may come into contact with the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300** while being spaced apart from the first reflector **200** by a predetermined distance.

Alternatively, the light source module **100** may be spaced apart from both the first reflector **200** and the second reflector **300a** by predetermined distances, or may come into contact with both the first reflector **200** and the second reflector **300a**.

The light source module **100** may include a board having an electrode pattern and at least one light source disposed on the board.

The light source of the light source module **100** may include top view type light emitting diodes.

As occasion demands, the light source may include side view type light emitting diodes.

The board may be a Printed Circuit Board (PCB), which is formed of any one material selected from among polyethylene terephthalate (PET), glass, polycarbonate (PC) and silicon (Si). In some embodiments, the board may be replaced with a film.

The board may be selected from among a single-layer PCB, a multi-layer PCB, a ceramic board, a metal core PCB and the like.

The board may be disposed with any one of a reflective coating film and a reflective coating material layer and may serve to reflect light emitted from the light source toward the central region of the second reflector **300a**.

The light source may be a Light Emitting Diode (LED) chip. The LED chip may be a blue LED chip or ultraviolet LED chip, or may be a package combining at least one or more selected from among a red LED chip, green LED chip, blue LED chip, yellow green LED chip and white LED chip.

A white LED may be realized by coupling a yellow phosphor to a blue LED, by coupling both red and green phosphors to a blue LED, or by coupling yellow, red and green phosphors to a blue LED.

The first reflector **200** and the second reflector **300a** may be spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance so as to face each other, such that an air guide is defined in an empty space between the first reflector **200** of the second cover **500** and the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300**.

The first reflector **200** may have an open region, and may come into contact one side of the light source module **100** or may be spaced apart from the light source module **100** by a predetermined distance.

More specifically, the first reflector **200** may have an open central region, and the light source module **100** may include a first light source module and a second light source module arranged at opposite edge regions of the first reflector **200** so as to face each other.

The first reflector **200** may be formed of any one of a reflective coating film and a reflective coating material layer and may serve to reflect light emitted from the light source module **100** toward the second reflector **300a**.

A saw-toothed reflective pattern may be formed on a surface of the first reflector **200** facing the light source module **100**. The reflective pattern may be flat or may be curved.

Providing the surface of the first reflector **200** with the reflective pattern is to reflect light emitted from the light source module **100** toward the central region of the second reflector **300a**, thereby increasing luminance of the central region of the backlight unit.

The first cover **300**, which includes the second reflector **300a** disposed on the upper surface thereof, may be spaced apart from the light source module **100** by a predetermined distance. The first cover **300** may include an inclined surface, which has a predetermined inclination with respect to a horizontal plane parallel to the surface of the first reflector **200**.

The inclined surface of the first cover **300** may serve to reflect light, emitted from the light source module **100** or reflected by the first reflector **200**, toward the open region of the first reflector **200**.

The first cover **300** may include at least two inclined surfaces having at least one inflection point.

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As illustrated in FIG. 1C, first and second inclined surfaces **301** and **303** of the first cover **300** may be adjacent to each other about an inflection point P and may have different curvatures.

The inflection point P between the first and second inclined surfaces **301** and **303** may be located adjacent to the light source module **100**.

This is because the curvature of the first inclined surface **301** adjacent to the light source module **100** is greater than the curvature of the second inclined surface **303**.

The second reflector **300a**, which is disposed on the upper surface of the first cover **300**, may take the form of a reflective coating film, or a reflective coating material layer obtained by depositing a reflective material.

The second reflector **300a** may contain at least one of a metal and metal oxide. For example, the second reflector **300a** may be formed of a metal or metal oxide having high reflectivity, such as aluminum (Al), silver (Ag), gold (Au) or titanium dioxide (TiO₂).

In this case, the second reflector **300a** may be formed by depositing or coating a metal or metal oxide on the first cover **300**, or may be formed by printing reflective ink on the first cover **300**.

Here, deposition may be performed by thermal deposition, evaporation, or vacuum deposition such as sputtering, and coating or printing may be performed by gravure coating, silk screen printing, or the like.

Once the second reflector **300a** has been prepared in the form of a film or sheet, the second reflector **300a** may be attached to the upper surface of the first cover **300**.

As occasion demands, the second reflector **300a** may be disposed with at least one of a specular reflection sheet and a scattered reflection sheet. The specular-reflection sheet serves to reflect light in a given direction, and the scattered-reflection sheet serves to reflect incident light in several directions.

The second reflector **300a** may be formed of a single material. Alternatively, the second reflector **300a** may be formed of different two materials and exhibit different surface roughness values with respect to the first and second inclined surfaces **301** and **303** of the first cover **300**.

More specifically, the second reflector **300a** may be formed of a single material on both the first and second inclined surfaces **301** and **302** of the first cover **300**, but may exhibit different surface roughness values with respect to the first and second inclined surfaces **301** and **303**.

Alternatively, the second reflector **300a** on the first inclined surface **301** and the second reflector **300a** on the second inclined surface **302** of the first cover **300** may be formed of different materials and have different surface roughness values.

Additionally, an optical member **400** may be arranged at a predetermined distance from the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300** to define a space therebetween.

An air guide may be defined in the space between the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300** and the optical member **400**.

The optical member **400** may have a roughened pattern on an upper surface thereof.

The optical member **400** serves to diffuse light emitted from the light source module **100** and thus, the roughened pattern formed on the upper surface of the optical member **400** may serve to increase light diffusion efficiency.

More specifically, the optical member **400** may be formed in multiple layers, and the roughened pattern may be formed on a surface of an uppermost layer or any one layer.

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The roughened pattern may be a stripped pattern aligned in a longitudinal direction of the light source module **100**.

In this case, the roughened pattern may be defined by raised portions on the surface of the optical member **400** and each raised portion consists of first and second surfaces, which face each other to define an acute angle or an obtuse angle therebetween.

As occasion demands, the optical member **400** may include at least one sheet selected from among a diffusion sheet, a prism sheet, a luminance increasing sheet and the like.

The diffusion sheet serves to diffuse light emitted from the light source, the prism sheet serves to guide the diffused light to a light emission area, and the luminance increasing sheet serves to increase luminance.

FIGS. 2A and 2B are perspective views illustrating a first cover of FIG. 1C in detail, FIG. 2A being a front perspective view of the first cover, and FIG. 2B being a rear perspective view of the first cover.

FIGS. 3A to 3C are a plan view and side views illustrating the first cover in detail, FIG. 3A being a plan view, FIG. 3B being a side view of a second lateral plate of the first cover, and FIG. 3C being a side view of a first lateral plate of the first cover.

As illustrated in FIGS. 2A and 2B and FIGS. 3A to 3C, the first cover **300** may include a bottom plate **310** and lateral plates **320**.

The lateral plates **320** may include a pair of first lateral plates **320a** and a pair of second lateral plates **320b**. The first lateral plates **320a** are arranged to face each other with respect to a first direction (Y-direction of FIG. 2A) of the bottom plate **310**. The second lateral plates **320b** are arranged to face each other with respect to a second direction (X-direction of FIG. 2A) perpendicular to the first direction.

The first lateral plate **320a**, as illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C, may include a first coupling portion **336** for coupling with the second cover **500**.

The first coupling portion **336** may be formed at a lower portion of the first lateral plate **320a**.

The second lateral plate **320b**, as illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C, may include second coupling portions **332** for coupling with the optical member **400** and third coupling portions **334** for coupling with the third cover **600**.

The second coupling portions **332** may be formed at an upper surface **320b2** of the second lateral plate **320b**, and the third coupling portions **334** may be formed at an outer surface **320b3** of the second lateral plate **320b**.

The second coupling portions **332** and the third coupling portions **334** may be arranged to correspond to each other in a one to one ratio.

The second coupling portion **332** may protrude upward (in Z-direction of FIG. 2A) from the upper surface **320b2** of the second lateral plate **320b**. The third coupling portions **334** may protrude in the second direction (the X-direction of FIG. 2A) from the outer surface **320b3** of the second lateral plate **320b**.

Additionally, a third reflector may be disposed on an inner surface **320b1** of the second lateral plate **320b**.

The third reflector may be formed of the same material as or a different material than that of the second reflector **300a** disposed on the bottom plate **310** and the first lateral plate **320a** of the first cover **300**.

A plurality of ribs **350** may be arranged on the outer surface **320b3** of the second lateral plate **320b**.

The ribs **350** serve to prevent the first cover **300** from being deformed due to external shock.

A height of the second lateral plate **320b** may be greater than a height of the first lateral plate **320a**.

Since the optical member **400** must be spaced apart from the bottom plate **310** of the first cover **300**, the second lateral plate **320b**, which supports the optical member **400**, must have a greater height than the first lateral plate **320a** which does not support the optical member **400**.

Referring again to FIG. 1C, the first coupling portion **336** may have a plurality of ridge lines **337** protruding from a lower surface of the first lateral plate **320a**.

The ridge lines **337** may be spaced apart from one another and may be arranged in the second direction (the X-direction of FIG. 2A).

The bottom plate **310** may include at least one inclined surface and more particularly, two inclined surfaces with at least one inflection point interposed therebetween. The inclined surfaces at opposite sides of the inflection point may have different curvatures.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating pins arranged on the first cover.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, a plurality of pins **360** may be arranged on an upper surface of the bottom plate **310** and may be configured in such a way that a lower surface of each pin **360** has a greater area than an upper surface of the pin **360**.

The optical member **400**, which is spaced apart from the second reflector **300a** of the first cover **300** to define an air guide therebetween, is liable to sag. Therefore, the pins **360** serve to support the optical member **400**.

To provide the pins **360** with a stabilized configuration, the lower surface of the pin **360**, which comes into contact with the second reflector **300a**, may have a greater area than the upper surface of the pin **360**.

As illustrated in FIG. 2B, a plurality of reinforcing ribs **350** may be additionally arranged at a lower surface of the bottom plate **310**.

The bottom plate **310** of the first cover **300** is curved and may be easily deformed by external shock. The ribs **350** may serve to prevent deformation of the bottom plate **310**.

The first cover **300** having the above described configuration may be formed of a polymer resin suitable for injection molding.

For example, the first cover **300** may be formed of at least one selected from among unsaturated polyester, methyl methacrylate, ethyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, N-butyl methacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, hydroxyl ethyl methacrylate, hydroxyl propyl methacrylate, hydroxyl ethyl acrylate, acrylamide, ethyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, and N-butyl acrylate.

The second reflector **300a** may be disposed over the bottom plate **310** and the first lateral plates **320a** of the injection molded first cover **300**.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the second cover of FIG. 1A.

The second cover **500** as illustrated in FIG. 5 may be coupled to the first cover **300** and may support the light source module **100** as illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C.

The second cover **500** may include a fourth coupling portion **551** for coupling with the first cover **300** and a fifth coupling portion **530** for coupling with the third cover **600**.

The fourth coupling portion **551** may be located at a lower surface of the second cover **500**, and the fifth coupling portion **530** may be located at a lateral surface of the second cover **500**.

An upper portion **510** of the second cover **500** may be bent in the first direction (the Y-direction of FIG. 2A).

A plurality of protrusions **511** may be formed at an upper surface of the upper portion **510** of the second cover **500**. As illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C, the reflector **200** may be disposed under a lower surface of the upper portion **510**.

The optical member **400**, as illustrated in FIGS. 1A to 1C, may come into contact with and be supported by at least any one of the protrusions **511** formed at the upper surface of the second cover **500**.

FIGS. 6A and 6B are perspective views illustrating the third cover of FIG. 1A, FIG. 6A being a front perspective view and FIG. 6B being a rear perspective view.

As illustrated in FIGS. 6A and 6B, the third cover **600** may include sixth and seventh coupling portions **630a** and **630b** for coupling with the first and second covers **300** and **500**.

The sixth coupling portions **630a** may be located at opposite longitudinal sides of the third cover **600** so as to be spaced apart from one another in the second direction (the X-direction), and the seventh coupling portions **630b** may be located at opposite transverse sides of the third cover **600** so as to be spaced apart from one another in the first direction (the Y-direction) perpendicular to the second direction.

The sixth coupling portions **630a** may be coupled to the second cover **500**, and the seventh coupling portions **630b** may be coupled to the first cover **300**.

The third cover **600** may further include eighth coupling portions **632** at a lower surface thereof. The eighth coupling portions **632** may be arranged in the first direction to correspond to the seventh coupling portions **630b** in a one to one ratio.

The eighth coupling portions **632** may be coupled to the second coupling portions **332** of the first cover **300**.

In consideration of the fact that the second coupling portions **332** protrude upward from the first cover **300** so as to be coupled to the optical member **400**, the eighth coupling portions **632** of the third cover **600**, which correspond to the second coupling portions **332**, may take the form of recesses.

FIGS. 7A and 7B are perspective views illustrating the third cover coupled to the first and second covers, FIG. 7A being a front perspective view and FIG. 7B being a rear perspective view.

As illustrated in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the third cover **600** may be coupled to the second cover **500** by means of the sixth coupling portions **630a** located at either longitudinal side of the third cover **600** and may be coupled to the first cover **300** by means of the seventh coupling portions **630b**.

FIGS. 8A and 8B are views illustrating the coupling portions of the second cover and the third cover in detail, FIG. 8A being a partial view, and FIG. 8B being a sectional view.

As illustrated in FIGS. 8A and 8B, the sixth coupling portion **630a** is configured to protrude downward from the third cover **600** and is centrally disposed with a hole.

The seventh coupling portion **630b** of the third cover **600** may be coupled to the corresponding third coupling portion **334** formed at the second lateral plate **320b** of the first cover **300**.

The third coupling portion **334** may be configured to protrude forward from the outer surface **320b3** of the second lateral plate **320b**.

As described above, the embodiments enable fabrication of a simplified configuration of a cover frame suitable for an air guide, thereby providing light weight design, mass-production and uniform luminance.

Accordingly, the backlight unit may achieve enhanced reliability and economic efficiency.

FIG. 9 is a view illustrating a display module having a backlight unit according to an embodiment.

As illustrated in FIG. 9, the display module 20 may include a display panel 800 and a backlight unit 700.

The display panel 800 may include a color filter substrate 810 and a Thin Film Transistor (TFT) substrate 820, which are bonded to face each other with a uniform cell gap therebetween. A liquid crystal layer (not shown) may be interposed between the two substrates 810 and 820.

The color filter substrate 810 includes a plurality of pixels each consisting of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) sub pixels, and may produce red, green and blue images when light is applied thereto.

Although the pixels may consist of red, green and blue sub pixels, the disclosure is not limited thereto and a single pixel may consist of red, green, blue and white (W) sub pixels.

The TFT substrate 820 may be disposed with switching devices to switch pixel electrodes (not shown).

For example, a common electrode (not shown) and pixel electrode may vary the arrangement of molecules in a liquid crystal layer according to a predetermined voltage applied from an external power source,

Specifically, the liquid crystal layer includes a plurality of liquid crystal molecules, and the liquid crystal molecules may be differently arranged according to a voltage difference generated between the pixel electrode and the common electrode.

Thereby, introduction of light from the backlight unit 700 to the color filter substrate 810 may vary based on the molecular arrangement of the liquid crystal layer.

An upper polarizing plate 830 and a lower polarizing plate 840 may respectively define an upper surface and a lower surface of the display panel 800. More specifically, the upper polarizing plate 830 may be disposed on an upper surface of the color filter substrate 810 and the lower polarizing plate 840 may be disposed under a lower surface of the TFT substrate 820.

Although not illustrated, gate and data drivers may be disposed at a lateral surface of the display panel 800, to generate drive signals required to drive the panel 800.

As illustrated in FIG. 9, the display module 20 may be constructed in such a way that the backlight unit 700 comes into close contact with the display panel 800.

More specifically, the backlight unit 700 may be fixedly attached to the lower surface of the display panel 800, more particularly, to the lower polarizing plate 840. To this end, an adhesive layer (not shown) may be interposed between the lower polarizing plate 840 and the backlight unit 700.

When the backlight unit 700 comes into close contact with the display panel 800, the thickness of the entire display apparatus may be reduced, resulting in enhanced external appearance. Moreover, an additional structure of securing the backlight unit 700 may be omitted, which may simplify the configuration and fabrication of the display apparatus.

In addition, since there exists no space between the backlight unit 700 and the display panel 800, it is possible to prevent malfunction of the display apparatus or deterioration in the quality of images being displayed caused when foreign substances invade a gap between the backlight unit 700 and the display panel 800.

FIGS. 10 and 11 are views illustrating a display apparatus according to an embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 10, the display apparatus 1 may include the display module 20, a front cover 30 configured to surround the display module 20, a back cover 35, a drive unit 55 disposed at the back cover 35, and a drive unit cover 40 to enclose the drive unit 55.

The front cover 30 may include a transparent front panel (not shown) to transmit light. The front cover 30 serves to protect the display module 20 spaced apart therefrom by a predetermined distance and transmit light emitted from the display module 20, allowing an image displayed on the display module 20 to be seen from the outside.

Although the embodiment illustrates the front cover 30 as having a window 30a, the front cover may be replaced with a flat panel having no window. In this case, the front cover 30 may be formed by injection molding a transparent light transmitting material, such as e.g., plastic.

When the front cover 30 takes the form of the flat panel, the front cover may have a frameless configuration.

The back cover 35 may be coupled to the front cover 30, thereby acting to protect the display module 20.

The drive unit 55 may be attached to a surface of the back cover 35.

The drive unit 55 may include a drive controller 55a, a main board 55b and a power supply 55c.

The drive controller 55a may be a timing controller. The drive controller 55a serves to adjust an operation timing of each driver IC of the display module 20. The main board 55b may serve to transmit V-sync, H-sync and R, G and B resolution signals to the timing controller. The power supply 55c supplies power to the display module 20.

The drive unit 55 may be attached to the back cover 35 and enclosed by the drive unit cover 40.

The back cover 35 has a plurality of holes, through which the display module 20 may be connected to the drive unit 55. Also, a stand 60 to support the display apparatus 1 may be disposed.

In an alternative embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 11, the drive controller 55a of the drive unit 55 may be disposed at the back cover 35, whereas the main board 55b and the power supply 55c may be disposed in the stand 60.

The drive unit cover 40 may be configured to enclose only the drive unit 55 disposed at the back cover 35.

Although the present embodiment illustrates the main board 55b and the power supply 55c as being disposed separately, they may be integrated, without being limited thereto.

In other embodiments, a display device, an indicating device, and a lighting system including the first and second reflectors and the light source module as described in the above embodiments may be realized. For example, the lighting system may be a lamp or a street lamp.

The lighting system may serve as a light including a plurality of LEDs, and in particular, may take the form of a built-in light (e.g., an LED down light) that is embedded in the ceiling or wall of a building such that an opening of a shade is exposed to the outside.

As is apparent from the above description, according to the embodiments, fabrication of a simplified configuration of a cover frame suitable for an air guide is possible, which may provide light weight design, mass-production and uniform luminance.

Accordingly, the backlight unit may achieve enhanced reliability and economic efficiency.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that

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will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

1. A lighting system comprising:
 - at least one first reflector and at least one second reflector;
 - at least one light source module provided on an adjacent area of the first reflector;
 - an optical member provided on an adjacent area of the light source module;
 - a first cover configured to come into contact with the second reflector;
 - wherein the first cover includes:
 - a bottom plate;
 - first lateral plates that face each other with respect to a first direction of the bottom plate;
 - second lateral plates that face each other in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction; and
 - a plurality of pins arranged on an upper surface of the bottom plate,
 - wherein the optical member has a pattern, and
 - wherein a surface of the first reflector obliquely faces a surface of the second reflector.
2. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein a lower surface of each pin has a greater area than an upper surface of the pin.
3. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the pattern is roughened.
4. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the pattern is provided on an upper surface of the optical member.
5. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the optical member has at least two layers.
6. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the pattern is provided on a surface of an outermost layer.
7. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the pattern is a striped patterned.
8. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein a distance between the light source module and the first reflector is smaller than that of between the light source module and the second reflector.
9. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the first cover further includes a first coupling portion provided at a lower portion of each first lateral plate so as to be coupled to a second cover.
10. The lighting system according to claim 9, wherein the first coupling portion includes a plurality of ridge lines protruding from a lower surface of the first lateral plate.
11. The lighting system according to claim 10, wherein the ridge lines are spaced apart from one another so as to be provided in the first direction.
12. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein the first cover further includes a second coupling portion provided at an upper portion of each second lateral plate so as to be coupled to the optical member, and a third coupling portion provided at a lateral portion of each second lateral plate so as to be coupled to the third cover.
13. The lighting system according to claim 1, wherein an air guide is defined in a space between the first reflector and the second reflector.

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14. A lighting system comprising:
 - at least one first reflector and at least one second reflector;
 - at least one light source module provided on an adjacent area of the first reflector;
 - an optical member provided on an adjacent area of the light source module; and
 - a first cover configured to come into contact with the second reflector,
 - wherein the first cover includes:
 - a bottom plate;
 - first lateral plates that face each other with respect to a first direction of the bottom plate;
 - second lateral plates that face each other in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction; and
 - a plurality of ribs provided on an outer surface of each second lateral plate,
 - wherein the optical member has a roughened pattern, and
 - wherein an air guide is defined in a space between the first reflector and the second reflector.
15. The lighting system according to claim 14, wherein the pattern is provided on an upper surface of the optical member.
16. The lighting system according to claim 14, wherein the optical member has at least two layers, and the pattern is provided on a surface of an outermost layer of the at least two layers.
17. The lighting system according to claim 14, wherein a distance between the light source module and the first reflector is smaller than that of between the light source module and the second reflector.
18. A lighting system comprising:
 - at least one first reflector and at least one second reflector;
 - at least one light source module provided on an adjacent area of the first reflector;
 - an optical member provided on an adjacent area of the light source module;
 - a first cover configured to come into contact with the second reflector;
 - a second cover coupled to the first cover to support the light source module; and
 - a third cover coupled to both the first and second covers,
 - wherein the first cover includes:
 - a bottom plate;
 - first lateral plates that face each other with respect to a first direction of the bottom plate; and
 - second lateral plates that face each other in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction,
 - wherein the bottom plate includes at least one inclined surface,
 - wherein the optical member has a pattern, and
 - wherein an air guide is defined in a space between the first reflector and the second reflector.
19. The lighting system according to claim 18, wherein the at least one inclined surface of the bottom plate includes a plurality of inclined surfaces arranged adjacent to each other about at least one inflection point and having different curvatures.
20. The lighting system according to claim 18, wherein a distance between the light source module and the first reflector is smaller than a distance between the light source module and the second reflector.